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OHIO STATIONS FOR MYRIOSTOMA.

JOHN H. SCHAFFNER.

Myriostoma coliformis is regarded as quite a rare species for America. So far as the writer is informed, it has been reported from only four states, widely separated; in Colorado, Florida, Ontario, and South Dakota. The past summer, while on a collecting trip with Professors E. L. Moseley and W. E. Wells, on Cedar Point, Erie Co., Ohio, the writer discovered a large patch of this interesting fungus growing in the rich leaf mold on the bay side of the Point. Most of the specimens were in excellent condition. Later the writer collected the plant at several other places on Cedar. Point. Miss L. C. Riddle found it on Green Island, Ottawa Co., where a considerable number of fine specimens were collected by the writer in a short time.

The plants grow in open places under trees and shrubs where there is an abundance of moist leaf mold. It is probably quite common in this region wherever the environment is suitable. The plants found matured the latter part of July and the early part of August and this is probably the best time to look for them.

Botanical Department, Ohio State University.

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND E. BARTHOLOMEW.

AECIDIUM DELPHINII Barthol.—On leaves of Delphinium scopulorum. Steamboat Springs, Colo. July 15, 1902. E. Bethel.

Hypophyllous. Spots on the upper side of the leaf yellowish brown with lighter margin. Circinate-clustered, 3-5 mm. diam., deep orange color, irregularly scattered over the leaf. Aecidia medium height, 250-350 μ diam., lacerate fringed at first but smooth with even surface when fully expanded. Spermogonia few and indistinct. Spores irregular, rough in outline, subglobose or angular, containing one or more bright golden nuclei, 20-25 μ diam. Mr. Bethel in his notes says: "Epidemic this year — there are thousands of acres of it here."

DIAPORTHE (CHOROSTATE) CELASTRINA E. & B. — On dead stems of Celastrus scandens. Clyde, Kansas, May 1901. (No. 2856.)

Perithecia in circinate groups of 5-15, globose, ½ mm. diam., horn color inside, slightly raising the surface of the wood, and the short-cylindrical, smooth, subconical-pointed fasciculate ostiola piercing and slightly raising the bark and finally rising ½-1 mm. above it; asci clavate-cylindrical, 50-60 x 6-8 μ; sporidia biseriate above, oblong-cylindrical, 2-nucleate, 1-septate, constricted at the septum, 12-15 x 4-5μ.

CUCURBITARIA JUGLANDINA E. & B. — On dead limbs of Juglans nigra. Rooks Co., Kansas, February 1902. (No. 2939.)

Perithecia erumpent in small cespitose clusters of 5-10, less than ½ mm. diam., with an inconspicuous ostiolum; asci cylindrical, short-stipitate, paraphysate, 100-120 x 8-10 μ; Sporidia uniseriate, elongated-obovate, 3- (becoming 5-7) septate, yellow-brown, mostly constricted in the middle, 15-22 x 8-10 μ, with a more or less continuous longitudinal septum.

Differs from Cucurbitaria juglandis Fuckel in its cylindrical asci and smaller sporidia.

SOLENOPEZIZA FIMBRIATA E. & B. — On decorticated logs of Populus tremuloides. Steamboat Springs, Colo., July, 1902. E. Bethel. (No. 940.)

Semierumpent, urceolate, thickly scattered, surrounded by the bleached, loosened fibers of the weather-beaten wood, ½-¾ mm. diam., slate color inside and out, margin deeply fimbriate-toothed. Asci cylindrical, sessile, 50-55 x 7-8 μ. Paraphyses filiform. Sporidia biseriate, oblong-elliptical, uniseptate, not constricted, hyaline, 7-8 x 2½-3 μ.

PHYLLOSTICTA JULIFLORA E. & B. — On pods of Prosopis juliflora. Austin, Texas, July 1900. W. H. Long, Jr. (No. 442.)

Spots pallid-white, irregular in shape, with a darker, purplish shade around the margin, 2-4 mm. diam., subconfluent. Perithecia pustuliform, about ½ mm. diam., black, flattening out and subhysteriiform when dry, subconfluent. Sporules ovate-oblong, 9-12 x 4-5 μ.

Differs from P. prosopidis P. Hen. in its much larger sporules.

DOTHIORELLA MULTICOCCA E. & B. — On bark of Populus deltoides. Ft. Scott, Kansas, July 1902. A. O. Garrett. (No. 15.)

Perithecia numerous, minute, 200-250 μ diam., white inside, buried in the black, subcontinuous stroma which occupies the outer layer of the inner bark, their papilliform ostiola raising the epidermis into numerous pustules which are soon ruptured. Sporules oblong-fusoid, hyaline, continuous, 15-20 x 6-7 μ.

This is very distinct from D. decorticata E. & E., D. populnea Thum., D. populea Sacc., and D. populina Karst., all of which have much smaller sporules.

SPHAEROPSIS PERSICAE E. & B. — On dead limbs of Amygdalus persica. Rooks Co., Kans. Oct. 2, 1901. See Fungi Columbiani No. 1590.

Perithecia thickly scattered, globose-depressed, $\frac{1}{4}$-$\frac{1}{3}$ mm. diam., jet black throughout, deep seated in the inner bark but not penetrating to the wood. Epidermis raised into prominent pustules which are soon ruptured, exposing the ostiola and upper part of the perithecia. Sporules dark brown, elliptical, 8-12 x 18-24 μ often profusely discharged, blackening the surface of the host.

Common and abundant in old peach-tree brush heaps.

SPHAEROPSIS SALICIS E. & B. — On dead shoots of Salix cordata. Rockport, Kans. May 1901. (No. 2947.)

Perithecia scattered, globose, $\frac{1}{3}$-$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam., white inside, buried in the inner bark and raising the epidermis into pustules and piercing or rupturing it but not erumpent. Sporules oblong-elliptical, brown, 15-22 x 7-10 μ.

Some of the sporules appear globose, but this is owing to their being viewed endwise. Very near S. populi E. & B. but the pustules in that species are flattish and the epidermis is generally not ruptured. It differs from S. salicicola Pass. in not being erumpent.

CONIOTHYRIUM HELIANTHI E. &. B. — On dead stems of Helianthus annuus. Rooks Co., Kans., November 1901. (No. 2933.)

Perithecia scattered or cespitose, erumpent-superficial, membranaceous, 200-300 μ diam., collapsing to cup-shaped or discoid when dry, obscurely perforated above. Sporules elliptical, subolivaceous or cloudy, 4-5 x 2$\frac{1}{2}$-3 μ.

HAPLOSPORELLA SAMBUCINA E. & B. — On dead stems of Sambucus canadensis. Louisville, Kans., May 1900. (No. 2820.)

Stroma buried in the bark, orbicular or elliptical, 1-2 mm. diam., raising the bark into pustules and rupturing it but not erumpent; perithecia 5-10 in a stroma, small ($\frac{1}{4}$ mm.). Sporules oblong, 12-15 x 6-7 μ.

Cannot be referred to H. alpina E. & E. or to H. seriata E. & E.

HAPLOSPORELLA WISTARIAE E. & B. — On Wistaria in cult. Louisville, Kans. May, 1900. (No. 2821.)

Stroma elliptical or orbicular, 1-2 mm. diam., sunk in the bark which is raised into pustules and ruptured; perithecia small (120-150 μ) white inside; sporules oblong, 12-16 x 6-7 μ.

BOTRYODIPLODIA GOSSYPII E. &. B. — On dead stems of Gossypium herbaceum. Tuskegee, Ala. July 29,1901. G. W. Carver. See Fungi Columbiani No. 1510.

Perithecia included in a semierumpent, tubercular stroma, 1-2 mm. diam., closely embraced by the ruptured epidermis, or arranged in a single or double series 3-5 mm. long and visible through longitudinal cracks in the bark, or some of them scattered singly. The perithecia are at first white inside and solid but become hollow and dark ¼-⅓ mm. diam., with a distinct papilliform ostiolum; sporules oblong-elliptical, or ovate, 15-22 x 12 μ, hyaline and continuous at first, then dark brown and uniseptate but not constricted.

Diplodia herbarum (Cda.) Lev. has perithecia simply gregarious and must differ from this which has the perithecia mostly in a distinct stroma.

Stagonospora biformis E. & B. — On small, decorticated limbs of apple tree. Rooks Co., Kans. March, 1902. (No. 2940.)

Perithecia scattered or gregarious, at first covered by the fibers of the weather-beaten wood, soon bare and superficial, globose and about ¼ mm. diam. or often compressed, hysteriiform ½-¾ mm. long, ostiolum conical or short-cylindrical, sometimes compressed as in Lophiostoma. Sporules cylindrical, hyaline, narrower in the middle but not visibly septate, ends obtusely rounded, 12-15 x 2½-3 μ.

S. prominula (B. & C.) and S. mali Delacr. are on leaves of apple tree. Both these have sporules of about the same length as our species but in the former they are short-clavate and in the latter fusoid, besides the much smaller (95 μ) perithecia.

Camarosporium astericolum E. & B. — On dead stems of Aster multiflorus, Rooks Co., Kans. June, 1901. (No. 2884.) See Fungi Columbiani, 1512.

Perithecia subcuticular, ovate-globose, ¼ mm. diam., only the apex and papilliform ostiolum projecting, the surface of the stem around the ostiolum blackened by the abundantly discharged sporules which are oblong or ovate-elliptical, 3-septate and slightly constricted, slightly compressed, brown, 12-15 x 4½-7 μ, one or two of the cells divided by a longitudinal septum.

Septoria munroae E. & B. — On leaves of Munroa squarrosa. Rooks Co., Kans. July 22, 1902. (No. 2980.)

Perithecia epiphyllous, punctiform, 100 μ diam., rather abundant, black, subprominent. Sporules long, slender clavate, 80-110 x 2½-3 μ, hyaline, with 1-3 septa near the broad end, very much resembling the conidia of Cercospora.

Torula brachiata E. & B. — On dead branches of Symphoricarpus occidentalis. Steamboat Springs, Colo. July, 1902. E. Bethel.

Forming a soft, black, velutinous layer on the dead limbs. Hyphae slender, 200-300 μ long, about 3 μ thick, at first obscurely septate, becoming moniliform, the joints subglobose, 3-4 μ diam. The hyphae send out moniliform branches above, at a large angle.

TORULA SEPULTA E. & B. — On old pine wood saturated with pitch, under side of an old pine board lying on the ground and on a pine post below the surface of the ground. Rockport, Kans. April and June, 1901. (Nos. 2844 and 2900.)

Conidia cylindrical, 2-5-septate, constricted at the septa, 10-22 x 4-5 μ, 4-5-catenulate, arising directly from prostrate sterile hypha often at a right angle and forming olive-black, sphaeriaeform tufts about ½ mm. diam., thickly scattered and subconfluent.

Allied to Torula binalis C. & E. and T. sparsa B. & C. the latter of which differs in its conidia 7 μ diam.

STACHYBOTRYELLA n. gen. E. & B. — Differs from Stachybotrys in its paler color, creeping habit and absence of any perceptible basidia, the conidia arising directly from the slightly swollen, minutely roughened apex of the fertile hyphae.

STACHYBOTRYELLA REPENS E. & B. — On living leaves of Verbesina virginica. Austin, Texas. Oct. 1900. W. H. Long, Jr.

Hypophyllous; the sterile hyphae creeping along the sides of the hairs that clothe the lower face of the leaf and sending out at right angles short (20-35 x 3 μ), straight, simple, fertile branches which are slightly swollen and roughened with projecting points at the tips. Conidia ovate-globose, 4-5 x 3 μ, brown, sessile on the roughened tips of the fertile hyphae and forming a compact cluster or head 15-20 μ in diameter. The hyphae are of a yellow-brown, and mostly continuous.

CERCOSPORA CROTONICOLA E. & B. — On leaves of Croton fruticulosus, Austin, Texas. Oct. 1900. W. H. Long, Jr. (No. 62.)

Hypophyllous, forming small (1-1½mm.) olivaceous patches scattered over the under side of the leaf without any definite spots, except that the upper side of the leaf opposite the patches of hyphae is sometimes a little darker. Fertile hyphae hyaline, filiform, fasciculate, branched above, 100-150 μ long. Conidia oblong-cylindrical or clavate-oblong, olivaceous, 1-3 septate, 30-40 x 6-7 μ.

Differs from C. crotonifolia Cke. and C. crotonis E. & E. in its hypophyllous growth and the absence of any definite spots.

CERCOSPORA RATIBIDAE E. & B. — On Ratibida columnaris. Rooks Co., Kans. July 19, 1902. (No. 2976.)

Spots dirty brown with a white center, 2-4 mm. across amphigenous. Hyphae in minute, punctiform tufts, scattered over the spots both on the white and on the brown portions, subundulate and notched or shouldered above, continuous, yellow-brown, 30-40 x 4-4½ μ at base, narrower above. Conidia at first cylindrical and slightly curved, then elongated, narrowed above, 30-40 x 3½-4 μ, 4-8 septate.

MACROSPORIUM ORNATISSIMUM E. & B.— On living leaves of Sorghum vulgare, Rooks Co., Kans. Oct. 1901.

On bleached (buff color), extensive areas of the leaf, 5-10 cm. or more in length and often occupying the entire width of the leaf and separated from the green, living portion by a very distinct, narrow, red line. The parasite appears at first in little smoky-colored orbicular patches 2-3 mm. diam., soon confluent. Hyphae in small fascicles, 2-6 together rising from a small cellular base, simple, continuous or faintly 1-3 septate, soon disappearing. Conidia clavate, 30-60 x 12-16 μ, narrowed below into a yellowish, transparent stipe 10-25 x 4 μ, often slightly swollen at the lower end. Conidia 4-10 septate with several cells divided by a longitudinal septum, pale, yellow-brown.

CHAETOSTROMA GRAMINIS E. & B. — On dead leaves of some grass, Austin, Texas, Feb. 1901. W. H. Long, Jr. (No. 757.)

Sporodochia convex or plane, black, round or elliptical, ½-1 mm. diam. Bristles black, straight or slightly curved, opake, 175-250 x 6-8 μ. Conidia globose or subelliptical, brown, 6-9 μ diam., about the same as in C. aterrimum (Cke.) but that species is described as lineate-maculate.

EXOSPORIUM CESPITOSUM E. & B. — On dead (birch?) limbs. Mackinac Island, Mich., July 1899. E. T. Harper. (No 452.)

Sporodochia cespitose in erumpent clusters of 10-20, obovate or of irregular shape, ½-1 mm. diam., rusty-brown, finally deciduous, subconnate, much resembling the perithecia of Hypoxylon multiforme Fr., of horn-like texture and grayish-white within. Conidia at first globose 10-12 μ diam. becoming obovate, 50-60 x 18-20 μ, brown, the plasma cuboidly divided into 3-4 nuclei, 2-3-pseudoseptate, borne singly on simple, brown, 1-2-septate sporophores 10-20 x 5-6 μ which thickly clothe the surface of the sporodochia.

Differs from the other described species in its cespitose growth.